STORIES of the INAUGURALS:

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

William McKinley.

We have now come to the Administration of William McKinley, the 25th President of the United States, which completes the first century of the White House.

For the fifth time the country turned to the State of Ohio to furnish a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. McKinley was born Jan. 29, 1843, at Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio. His father was Wm. McKinley, Sr., a pioneer of the "Western Reserve." His mother's maiden name was Nancy Campbell Allison. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church, and his early religious training helped to mold the character of the man who stands at the head of the Nation.

He was educated in the public schools, which gave him the training for study and application of details; then the higher education was continued in the Methodist colleges of Portland and Alleghany. After the civil war Mr. McKinley studied law, graduating at the Albany Law School.

A kind fate took Maj. McKinley to Canton, where he came to the milestone in life which was to guide him to success or failure in the affairs of men. There he met Miss Ida Saxton, who became his wife. She was the daughter of James A. Saxton, one of the leading citizens of Canton. He was a man of wealth and position. Miss Saxton had been educated at Cleveland and at "Brook Hall," Miss Eastman's Seminary, at Media, Pa. When through her school days she traveled in Europe in company with her sister.

Her father was a practical man, and believed that every woman should have a business training, so that she would be prepared to meet any emergency that might come, and make her own way in the world. He therefore took her into his bank, and she soon became his cashier.

It was out of the question for bank doors to keep out heart negotiations, especially with as attractive a cashier as Miss Ida Saxton.

Maj. McKinley became the accepted suitor. It is said that when Mr. Saxton was asked by the young attorney for the hand of his daughter he frankly assured Mr. McKinley that he was the only man to whom he would trust the future happiness of his daughter.

They were married Jan. 15, 1871. The wedding was a great social affair, owing to the prominence and popularity of both parties.

Their first child, a daughter, died when she was a little more than three years old.

A few months later Mrs. McKinley's mother died, and then the second baby. She was overwhelmed by this triple loss, and the shock made an invalid of her for years.

When her husband came to Congress she took up her duties and was his constant companion.

She was a close friend of Mrs. Hayes, and was often called upon to assist in the social functions of the White House. Her experience, education and culture had fully equipped her for these duties.

Mr. McKinley as a public man is recognized as an American statesman—self-contained, brave, far-seeing, consistent, masterful; but to know the truest manhood that lies within him is to know him in his domestic life. There never was a more devoted, tender husband—never sweeter family relations. He is a God-fearing man, without blemish. The father need have no regrets for the confidence placed in him.

We know the stock from whence he sprang. His parents were endowed with the qualities that make good citizenship. His mother was a woman of strong and passionate patriotism. She was always making sacrifices for her country, and when her son was elected President of the United States she found her reward.

After Mr. McKinley was inaugurated four years ago we saw her in the home of the Presidents, sitting in the beauty and serenity of years, that brought a halo over her, and when she was asked if it was not a proud day for her, in which she saw her son President of the United States, she answered sweetly: "I am proud to be the mother of my boy."

I looked out of that upper window over the beautiful expanse, down toward the Potomac, and the home of Davy Burns and his beloved daughter, "Marcia." A floodtide of memories came floating in.

In the morning of the century just passed we recalled the fact that the broad acres and thrifty farms on which the Capitol now stands were owned and had been settled a century back by a company of sturdy Scotch-Irish, a people who have always made a strong impress upon American history, and it seemed a striking coincidence that had brought a man to wield the destinies of the Nation out of the evening of an old into the morning of the new century, whose Scotch-Irish blood tingled in his veins, and placed him in the midst of this early Scotch-Irish territory. When President McKinley looks out of the windows of the President's home over the sweeping lawns and varied landscape he is viewing the same general panorama that filled the eye and heart of honest but stubborn Davy Burns, and the same environments of earth, air and water that filled the soul of Tom Moore, when he took up the social quarrel of Minister Merry and wrote bad poetry about America and Washington in particular—when he invited his friend Hume to a converse—by Potomac here:

"Through fevers and through fogs—
'Midst bears and Yankees,
Democrats and frogs,
Thy foot shall follow me;
Thy heart and eyes
With me shall wonder and with me despise."

Poor Tom! He would do better now.

THE CEREMONIES OF M'KINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

The Inaugural ceremonies were upon the same great plan of a military parade. The day was perfect—one of those days of sunshine and golden possibilities that sometimes usher in the Nation's festive day, when Nature's smile was over the face of the earth, making glad the hearts of the people.

There was the same array of military companies, in gay paraphernalia, enlivened by the music of a hundred bands, but the center of enthusiasm was when the President-elect appeared, seated in a carriage at the left of President Cleveland. Huzzas rang through the air, almost drowning the music.

When the Capitol was reached the ceremony of swearing in Vice-President Garret A. Hobart and organizing the Senate was gone through. The President-elect entered, walking with the President.

The dignitaries were seated according to the usual custom.

The official audience was all that could be anticipated. Crowded upon the small floor of the Senate were the three co-ordinate branches of the Government in the persons of their most prominent men—the Legislative branch in force; the outgoing President, with his Cabinet, and the new Executive and Cabinet, representing respectively the past and unknown future; the Supreme Court in its robes, the Army and Navy in their gold lace and plumes; the Diplomatic Corps in its glittering decorations, and citizens in ordinary dress, representing the millions not there who are the bone and sinew of the Republic.

When these ceremonies were over the body arose and moved toward the Eastern Portico. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, followed by the masterly Inaugural Address of President McKinley.

William McKinley was President, and the hills fairly shook with the hurrahs of the people and the booming of cannon. Mark the difference between Kingdoms and a Republic. How quietly and peacefully the governing power is changed in a Republic! The President-elect rides through the multitude, sitting on the left of the President, enroute to the Capitol to take his oath of office. On the return the new President sits on the right and the ex-President on the left, and that is all that thousands have seen of the change that has taken the executive power of one man over 70,000,000 of people and placed it in the hands of another!

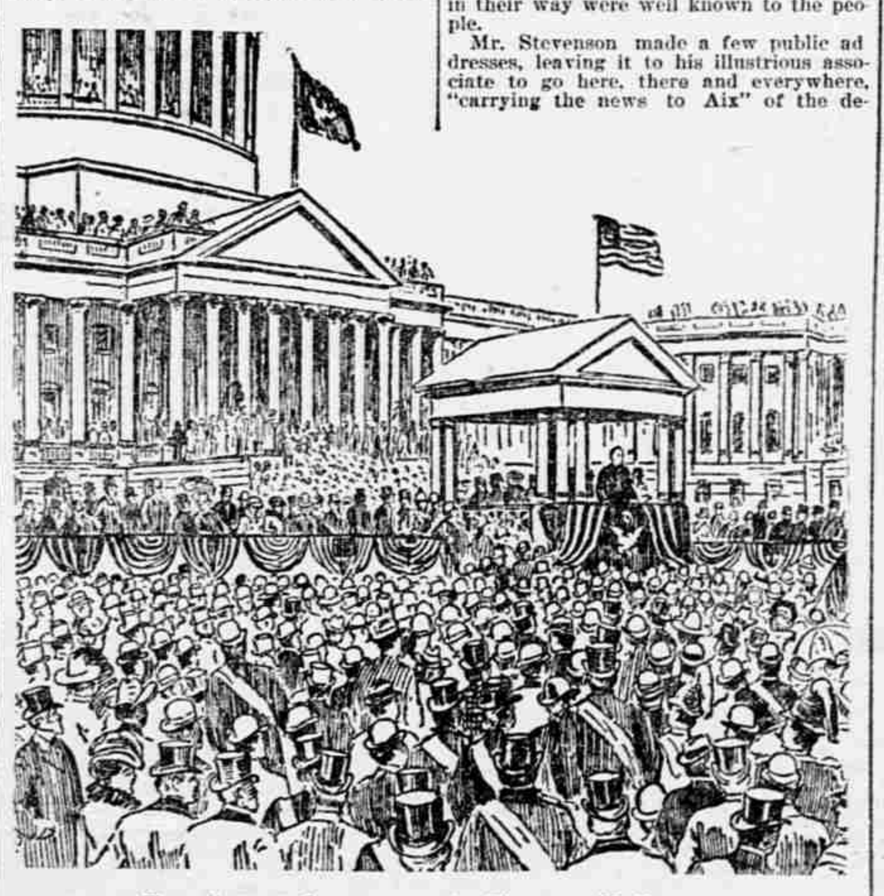
The grand review was soon in motion, moving promptly in from every street and avenue. The new President entered his carriage, the column circled the great White Council House of the Nation, where so many council-fires have been held, and swept down through the Capitol grounds, past the Peace Monument, up the Avenue. The buildings, high and low, were covered with people, banners and bunting waving everywhere.

Over such a triumphal way, amid the applause of thousands of voices, President McKinley was escorted to the White House, and took his place at the stand in front of it to review the imposing column of marching regiments. The official life of the Nation was here represented. The parade was a famous column, headed by Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

President McKinley's Cabinet as first made was subjected to several changes before the Administration was ended.

John Sherman was made Secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury; Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Secretary of War; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York,



THE SECOND INAUGURAL OF WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary of the Interior; Joseph McKenna, of California, Attorney-General; James A. Gary, of Maryland, Postmaster-General, and James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture. Out of this number but three of the original Cabinet remained to the end.

This Administration took the reins when a blight had swept over the country; when industries were stagnant, manufactories silent, farmers disheartened, citizens unemployed, and our finances gone woolgathering.

Through the guidance of President McKinley the broken cords of dismembered people—a disordered industrial condition—was taken up and attached once more to the wheels of commerce and progress.

The world knows the result: The most prosperous Nation on earth today is the Nation under the fostering and guiding care of President McKinley.

Before the President had reached the middle of his term the Spanish war was forced upon him. This war, waged in the interests of humanity, with its unprecedented successes, commanded the respect of the world.

The outcome of the conflict has brought responsibilities which no President has been called to meet since the civil war and reconstruction. Difficult and far-reaching problems have come before him for solution. The people have watched and measured his ability by his handling of these difficult questions, and the country most emphatically said: "A grateful Republic will not forget in the closing days of the 19th century what it owes to Wm. McKinley." We again ask of him to be head master of the Ship of State another four years, and they say to the great leader of the people, "Go forward."

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The greatest function for the entertainment of the Republic after the Inaugural ceremonies is the Ball. There have been many Inaugural Balls, but the others fade in comparison with the brilliant affair given in the Pension Building as the closing festivities of President McKinley's first Inauguration.

In striking contrast, too, was this ball with the first Inaugural Ball given by the citizens of New York in honor of the first President, George Washington. He was inaugurated April 30, and the Ball was given May 7, in what is known as the City Assembly Rooms.

Senators and Representatives of the new Congress were present. The Minister of France and Spain's representative were among the guests.

A prominent figure at this ball was Alexander Hamilton, brilliant and cultured, accompanied by his wife, who was the daughter of Gen. Schuyler. Aaron Burr, who was always dashing, always fascinating, was there. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Member of Congress, with his family, was among the guests. It is also recorded that "Attorney-General Randolph, the first gentleman of Virginia," was present, and had with him a lank, lean, awkward, ill-dressed boy, afterwards famous as blustering, pugilistic John Randolph of Roanoke.

Gen. Knox was there, of course; he was Washington's right-hand man.

Beautiful banners made by the hands of patriotic American ladies decorated the ball-room, but a great drawback was the dripping of the candles from the chandeliers, which ruined many a coat and showed the athletic powers of many a young lady in low-neck, when the hot tallow struck her bare shoulders. Nevertheless, never had any public function surpassed this in grandeur. Contrast it with the Inaugural Ball of March 4, 1897. What would the bewigged and powdered gentlemen of the time of George Washington think could they have looked in upon the McKinley ball?

As you entered the ball-room, over and over again you heard, "The White City!" The gold and white chamber with its colossal white pillars and arcades rising tier upon tier to the triple canopied roof, was brilliant with colored lights. Flowers in array emphasized the color scheme of the ball-room; you were transported, as it were, by Aladdin and his wonderful lamp in the house beautiful.

The contrast of these two ball-rooms marks the strides the country has made in aesthetic art. It had taken 400 years of wars, conquests, development, education and culture to achieve this result.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The campaign of 1900 was unique, in as much as there has never been a campaign so free from vituperation or effort to drag candidates in the mire.

There were no new records of either candidates to spring upon the public.

The history of President McKinley's official acts has been open to the world, and it is because of its conspicuous purity that he stands again as representative of the people in 1901.

The campaign was carried on with one grand fanfaronade—that of "prosperity." It needed but one string to the old violin upon which the campaign tunes have been played for a hundred years. The bass string of Imperialism gave no sound, and the refrain of 16 to 1 lost its vibration before the campaign began. The chorus of labor against capital as the last effort of Mr. Bryan against the Republican party only brought discord among his own followers.

"An honest dollar and the chance to earn it," a phrase used by Mr. McKinley in 1896, was supplemented by the full dinner-pail in 1900.

A story was often rung upon the public during the campaign of 1900 which I heard from the lips of Senator Thurston at the convention in Philadelphia the evening before the nomination of Wm. McKinley. The story was told to warn workingmen against voting for Mr. Bryan.

A boy was driving a cow and a calf; when a steer, with head up and much energy, passed them, the calf immediately left its mother and ran after the steer. After sundry fruitless efforts to persuade the calf to return to its mother, the boy in disgust called out, "Run on, you little fool; you'll know the difference when supper-time comes."

"Prosperity" was the shibboleth that put all doubts and all hearts at rest.

Mr. McKinley took no part in the campaign. He visited no doubtful States, and made no speeches. His demeanor was dignified and unassailable.

His four years' Administration must speak for him, and it did speak with an unmistakable voice. It was left to his friends to carry the word to the people.

The Vice-Presidential candidates, Theodore Roosevelt and Adlai E. Stevenson, were not strangers to the country. Both in their way were well known to the people.

Mr. Stevenson made a few public addresses, leaving it to his illustrious associate to go here, there and everywhere, "carrying the news to Aix" of the destruction that awaited the Republic if the Republicans were victorious.

Gov. Roosevelt shirked nothing, but was ever prominent in the public eye. He talked good Government and a successful and prosperous reign under President McKinley to every "rough rider," every cowboy on the plains that he could reach. Indomitable, impulsive, honest, without fear or favor, he was heard in hamlet and town from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains. In short, Col. Roosevelt did his share in the campaign of 1900. Around him centers the picturesqueness, the forcefulness of the occasion. He stands today Vice-President of the United States because men believe in him and trust him.

President McKinley stands again at the head of the Nation, because, during his first Administration, a new destiny opened before the Nation, and the people could trust him to conduct the affairs of the country in all of its dilemmas to the close. They trust his honesty of purpose, and the last election was a tribute of the American people to the man they revered. His strong personality carried him to victory.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S SECOND INAUGURAL DAY.

It falls upon the citizens of the District of Columbia every four years to arrange for the Nation's Festive Day. It is to them that the people are indebted for the comfort and convenience which await those who gather at the Capital to witness the inauguration of the man they have chosen to guide the ship of state for the ensuing four years.

The ceremonies of Inauguration proper, the exercises attending the taking of the oath by the President and the Vice-President, are in the hands of a Congressional committee, and are separate and distinct from the elaborate arrangements for amusement and celebration which have become a distinguishing feature of Inaugural Day.

The visitors must be provided for and entertained; a grand pageant, a brilliant procession, a fitting display of joyous, dignified gaity, is planned and carried out by a committee of Washington citizens.

It is the great National festival, to which every man, woman and child in the Republic is welcome; and woe be to the yellow journalism that tries to set up "Jeffersonian simplicity" against the outburst of enthusiasm, the rally of the Nation's citizenship as extravagance run riot and the Nation doomed.

Every State has a right of its own for joyous, hearty mirth-making, be it "Mardi Gras" in Louisiana, or Aksarben in Nebraska, and small is the newspaper soul that begrudges the Nation's holiday.

Never before has Washington presented so beautiful an appearance on an Inauguration Day; never before were the comforts of the people so carefully looked after. The committee have done their work well. The Capital, always beautiful, surpassed in bloom and radiance anything that eyes had heretofore seen. The experiences and lessons of the past aided the committee in its elaborate work of today. The stands and decorations were of uniform comliness, the rumshackle stands that usually have disfigured Pennsylvania Avenue were barred, and those erected on this occasion were structures of beauty, both in color and architecture.

Grand old Pennsylvania Avenue is in gala dress and in bride's attire, awaiting the coming of the bridegroom.

While we write music floats over the broad expanse of this historic Avenue, filled with admiring lookers-on from sidewalks to the roofs of the houses. The old veterans are in sight, marching to the tunes that led them into battles for the Union 40 years ago. They are the special escort of Comrade McKinley en route to the Capitol. We must see the Inauguration, and next week the last story of the 100 years of Inaugurals will come to an end.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Branches.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Feb. 26, the Army Appropriation Bill was considered, Mr. Morgan speaking. During the course of discussion as to the Philippines and Cuba, Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, whether it was the intention of his committee to press the amendment it had proposed to the Army Bill.

"I had hoped," said Mr. Platt, "that the amendment would meet with practical unanimity, and that it would be placed upon this bill."

"There cannot be unanimity with respect to it," said Mr. Morgan, "without some effort to amend it. I do not think the Senate is ready to proceed with its discussion. We have not the necessary facts and data. We certainly are getting upon dangerous ground."

"I should not feel justified in withdrawing the amendment," said Mr. Platt. "I think it ought to be passed and be passed on this bill. I think it will settle what is known as the Cuban question satisfactorily to the Cubans and to the people of the United States."

Mr. Morgan protested against entering, as he said, upon a question upon which the Senate did not have all the necessary information.

An evening session was held to consider the Army Bill.

Routine business occupied the House.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Turner, of Washington, continued his speech begun the night before against the delegation by Congress of "legislative power" to the President. He said the Spooner amendment, giving the President exclusive power to govern in the Philippines, was the first departure, in the history of the country, from the American system, a proposition that no party ought to countenance for a moment. We would have not only a Czar in the Philippines, but a Czar in the United States, before it shall pass out of existence.

Mr. Teller discussed the Cuban and Philippine amendments. He said the former was stronger and better than the public press had conveyed the impression it would be, and the Philippine amendment better for certain proposed modifications, but neither suited him. He proposed to offer an amendment to the Philippine section:

"That the Constitution of the United States is hereby extended over and declared to be in force in the Philippine Islands so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable."

He wished to ascertain whether those who say the Constitution does not extend over the Philippines are willing that it should so extend.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, fiercely arraigned the Administration for "coercing" Congress into enacting such provisions in the closing hours of the session. He declared that the only object of such action was that the "plunderers and vultures" might have an opportunity to prey upon the prostrate land of the Filipinos.

The subject was discussed until well into the night.

Voting began on the amendments. The vote on Mr. Vest's amendment, providing that the action of this Government or its officials in the Philippines shall be subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States so far as they are applicable, was rejected, 25 to 45, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kenney, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Turner—25.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Dillingham, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Kearns, Kyle, Lindsay (Dem.), Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wolcott—45.

Mr. Teller decided after this not to offer his amendment.

Various amendments were rejected.

At 10:30 p. m. a vote was taken on the amended Spooner resolution, which was adopted, yeas 45, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Kearns, Kyle, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McLaurin, McMillan, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore—45.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, Mallory, Martin, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Turner—27.

The Philippine amendment, as agreed to in the Senate, is as follows:

"All military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, and at Washington on Nov. 7, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

"Provided, that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same.

"Until a permanent Government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary Government instituted under the provisions hereof, and full reports of the acts and doings of said Government and as to the condition of the archipelago and of its people shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to Congress in providing a more permanent Government.

"Provided, that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein, shall be made; and provided, further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot without great public mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

At 12:15 the Senate adopted the Cuban amendment by a vote of 43 to 20. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Kearns, Kyle, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Pritchard, Quarles, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren and Wetmore—43.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Teller, Tillman, Turley and Turner—20.

The Army Bill was then passed; yeas 43, nays 18.

The House disposed of several conference reports and much minor business.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

In the Senate numerous bills were passed. Most of the session was taken up with conference reports. The War Revenue Reduction Bill conference report was agreed to. The new law will repeal the tax on telegrams, bank checks, promissory notes, certificates of deposit, money orders, express receipts, bills of lading for export, telephone messages, life insurance policies, marine, casualty, fidelity and guaranty policies, commercial brokers, leases, mortgages or conveyances in trust, power of attorney to vote and to sell, protest, warehouse receipts, proprietary medicines, chewing gum, prefumery and cosmetics—these comprising the stamp taxes in which the general public is probably more particularly interested. The beer brewers get a reduction of the tax to $1.60 a barrel on beer. On tobacco there is a discount of 20 cents a pound; the tax on cigars is reduced 60 cents per 1,000.

Conference reports on appropriation bills and minor business occupied the House.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

In the Senate on Friday, after the morning hour had been spent in desultory argument over the Car-Coupler Bill, the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was discussed at length, the other appropriation bills being in shape to relieve all anxiety about them.

The House took up the Army Appropriation Bill by special rule, with the Philippine and Cuban amendments. On the Republican side of the House motion was made to concur in the amendments. The Republicans were in full attendance, and great interest was manifested in the debate. Late in the afternoon the bill was passed with the amendments.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

The Senate entered upon its last legislative day, there not being supposed to be any session on Sunday. There was no actual adjournment taken from 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, until noon on Monday, but a recess was taken at 10:30 Saturday night until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Deficiency Bill was passed after some discussion.

The Omnibus Building Bill was also passed. A complete conference report on the Legislative Bill was adopted.

The House also passed the Omnibus Building Bill. The session was mostly taken up with conference reports and minor bills.

The sessions were all in one, to avoid the technicality of meeting on Sunday. The session really began with Thursday forenoon, as, on account of the prolongation of a roll-call there was no opportunity to adjourn on Friday and begin again Saturday with the reading of the journal and other formalities. The bulk of the House work had already been done and the proceedings were without the usual activity that marks the closing of a Congress.

The House adopted the complete conference report on the Legislative Bill. As finally agreed upon, the bill carries a total of $24,600,753.85, or $425,101.32 more than the present appropriations.

By the time Sunday night arrived there were vast crowds in the city, in attendance upon the Inauguration, and until Congress closed the galleries were crowded with sightseers. The Senate reassembled in the afternoon on Sunday, after its recess from the previous night. The proceedings were uninteresting, however, until near midnight, consisting mainly of the passage of House bills unobjected to and the disposal of conference reports. All the latter were now hurried forward for the consideration of both Houses.

About midnight Senator Morgan, who was making a final appeal for action upon the Nicaraguan Canal Bill, yielded "temporarwily" to the report of the Conference Committee of the River and Harbor Bill, this being "privileged."

To the surprise of everybody, and especially the Senate, this conference report was not agreed to, and occupied the time of the Senate until noon the next day, the great bill carrying nearly $60,000,000 for river and harbor improvements being talked to death by Mr. Carter, of Montana, whose term as Senator expired with the bill and the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The House met in the afternoon Sunday, and continued its session into the night, the same as the Senate. Its work was routine, so far as they did anything. Most of the night was spent waiting in vain for the return of the River and Harbor Bill from the Senate. The long sitting was interrupted by recesses, and in the morning the floor of both Houses bore that dismantled, dreary, paper-littered appearance that is characteristic of the close of the session.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

The morning sessions of both Houses were uneventful until the usual closing exercises were enacted, including the speeches of valedictory by the presiding officers, and the convening of the new Senate by Col. Roosevelt as Vice-President.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

A Porto Rican delegation was delighted to discover last week that Senator Elkins talks Spanish like a Castilian, with New Mexican additions, learned while a miner.

* * *

Senator John T. Morgan's 77 years do not diminish in the slightest his ability to talk interminably, gracefully, and convincingly on any subject that he has at heart. Monday, Feb. 25, he got on his feet and talked right along for six hours, "saying things" all the time, and never repeating himself.

* * *

Comrade S. A. Glenn, 89th Ohio, Tampa, Fla., has been in the city for several days. He is a real estate dealer at Tampa, and is enthusiastic over Florida prospects. They have done very well, indeed, down there with their early vegetables, strawberries, etc., and expect to make big money out of their oranges, of which they will have a large crop. The weather has been very fine all Winter, and everything made a good growth in the open air.

* * *

Capt. J. M. Rulifson, of Mobile, Ala., was in the city attending the Inauguration. He went into the army as an enlisted man in the 3d N. Y., was then promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 15th N. Y. Cav., and came home a Captain. He had many exciting experiences in the Shenandoah Valley, and received high praise from his superior officers for some successful tilts with Mosby's guerrillas. He has been living in Alabama since the close of the war, and has a plantation near Mobile. He is a strong candidate for appointment as Postmaster of Mobile, having the general indorsement of the best people of the city.

* * *

Comrade A. A. Bubb wore a Sergeant's stripes in the ranks of Co. B, 12th Pa. N. G., as it marched up Pennsylvania avenue at the Inauguration. He is one of the faithful, long-serving non-coms. of that fine regiment. He enlisted in 1864 in the 49th Pa., and put in 17 months' hard service in that regiment up to Appomattox. Then he served three years in the 19th U. S. He is now living at Burlingame, Pa.

* * *

Senator Hoar's weight of years does not dull in the least the sharpness of his deadly verbal fencing. He told Senator Wolcott that he exploded like Vesuvius—with all of the gas, but none of the lava.

The great flower seed firm, that sends large-sized packets of reliable new crop seeds of all the newest and standard varieties at a little price, is S. Y. Haines & Co., 105 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn. Their regular patrons of many years past know their reliability and that they fulfill every claim made in their advertisements and catalogues. They solicit correspondence with all our readers who love beautiful, thrifty flowers.